



LOVE ON THE PRAIRIE

scriptions which have reached them the origin side of the undertaking, and the seductive attractions of a journey through the desert. They have heard of the rich, golden reward which follows upon persevering industry; for of those lows upon persevering industry; for of those

incloses of a journey through the descert. They have heard of the rich, golden reward which in the journey apon persevering industry; for of these who went to the new country before them of the process of the process

S. Caro

Our wares consisted of fresh and dried buffalo meat, and as game was rarely visible in the vicinity of the noisy travellers, while the black columns of bisons crossed the road either a long way behind or before the caravan, we always conductive to the caravan. found willing purchasers, who paid long prices for fresh meat, and were glad to meet with peo-ple of our stamp. The proximity of the emi-grant road was advantageous to us, for all the game that was disturbed on the south side of

desert for as many years as we numbered; then disme an equally old Oglala warrior, who in his external appearance reminded me not a little of the romantic heroes of Cooper, and, hastly, a young, splendidly built lad of the same trib, and had not yet gained his spure, and liked to conceal the fact that neither his costume nor his conceal the fact that neither his costume nor his conceal the fact that neither his costume nor his conceal the fact that neither his costume nor his anything cise, and the last dew drops had not yet gained his spure, and liked to conceal the fact that neither his costume or his anything cise, and the last dew drops had not yet gained his spure, and liked to conceal the fact that neither his cost was not conceal the fact that the horses of the emigrants had been stolen by some members of this the had discovered the imprint of Kloway moceasins, and that the horses of the emigrants had been stolen by some members of this the. In his agreed, the winds the remark of our destination was not concealed among the jarged hills, in order to continue their journey to the south at night, unseen.

"But why the deuce have you separated from your companions?" Sanglier suddenly asked, and the same tribed possesses of different sage, but withenly all his control of the control of the was on the clarket and husband, and in a girl of shout seventeen, shother of ten, and three your some family. I fancied I could recognize to one family. I fancied I could recognize to the family of the previous family of the previous family of the previous fam

dur appearance did not seem at all to surprise the antigrant; on the contrary, he merely returned our greeting by a slight nod, after which he looked down on the ground again, a perfect image of despair.

The mother, who was sixing in the wagon with her youngest daughter, and the sons, who were in the background, looked at the father, and his sorrow and hopelessness had such a depressing effect upon them, that not one of them thought of cutering into conversation with us. Probably they also felt an invincible repugnance to repeat in each others' presence the whole extent of the misfortane which had befallen them, and thus open their wounds afresh.

we are unable to leave this spot-

as well as that of the old Indian, who, as for years with the country, knew every place to which the Kloways might possis, retreated with their booty. The sun was sinking

discovered by the Kioways, or at least not been observed with suspicion, any discovery of our true intentions need no longer be apprehended. For as, on reaching the first heights, we, instead of entering Scott's Bluffs, at once turned southward, we continually remained in the shadow of the wall-like rocks, which were only broken here and there by rain-gorges and almost inaccessible fissures. The Kioways must have concealed themselves in one of these gorges, for only in this way could their sudden disappearance from the open plain be accounted for. Hence, while putting our borses at their full speed, we examined most carefully the entrances of such passages leading into the rocks. Our investigation met with no success, and we continued to hasten towards the south. The rapidly setting in twilight at length entirely prevented us from distinguishing any trails, and we began to be beset with slight doubts whether we should not be forced to continue the pursuit on the next morning in the prairie itself. We were resolved not to be contented with one attempt, but to make every effort to recover the property of the unfortunate family. One was urged to this by humanity chiefly, another by the wish to have a little excitement: what urged the Oglalas, could only he read slightly on their features, while it was perfectly plain from the behavior of our youngest companion, Jean, that he would do anything for a single grateful glance from the blue eyes of the fair emigrant's daughter. For not alone did he utter all sorts of rhapsodies about the girl, and implore all the saints to aid him in drying her tears, but he also assured me that such a girl would be capable of leading him into a stupidity, make him hang his rifle on the wall, and become a respectable farmer instead of a merry beaver-trapper.

He had just drawn a verbal sketch of a happy family life, and received in return for it a ser-

The state of the s

He had just drawn a verbal sketch of a happy family life, and received in return for it a sar-castic grin from Sunglier, when the Oglalas, who were riding a little way ahead of us, imitated the well-known warning sound of the rattle-make.

We stopped, for, though we had not seen or

stified hoof-sounds of Indian restraint are went to give way to every penchant or hobby which their borses proved to us that we should have to do here with a superior force. Banglier, however, had distributed the party with due reflection, and we awaising the result of our enterprise with a considerable amount of confidence.

In proportion as the Kloways drew nearer to the mouth of the gorge, Toungs moved along the precipice, sometimes springing, sometimes crawling, so that he must reach the end of the rock simultaneously with the vanguard of the Indians. We kept pace with Tenuga, too, and when the first horseman was only a few yards from the entrance, we were awaiting behind the last rock

most simultaneously such a parcong yell was related just before us, that I actually started as it cehood along the walls of the ravine. In the next moment the Kloway, whom the young Oglisla had merely graued with his toesnahws, dashed out into the prairie, making the air ring again with his warning yell. Two others followed him closely, but when the loose horses, tervified by the noise, tried to get away, we issued before them, and by bursting into the war yell of the Ogtalas, and firing several revolver shots in rapid raccession, we succeeded in driving them back again.

The numerous shots must have deceived the Kloways, who were behind the horses, as to our strength and intentions, for those who were walking, in order to spare their horses on the stony ground, fied with wild cries for vengeases to the adjoining heights, while the mounted ease cought affet; in the lateral garges, without making an attempt at resistance or to reach the prairie. By the time they came together highli, and guessed in what menner they had been surprised, we had collected the horses and were driving them at full speed toward the fire of the plumbered magnant, which was fashing in the distance, and which, by our orders, he kept up the whole night through to the best of his shillty. Our horses, which had bed scarce as hours rest during the whole flag, were greatly extinuisted, but we did not reduce our pace until as taw, at daybreak, the amignants small bivoue a short detauce alanded ag, were greatly extinuisted, but we did not reduce our pace until as taw, at daybreak, the amignants small bivoue a short detauce alanded ag, were greatly extinuisted, but we did not reduce our pace until as taw, at daybreak, the amignants small bivoue a short detauce alanded ag, were greatly extinuisted, but we did not reduce our pace until as taw, at daybreak, the amignants small bivoue a short detauce alanded on the beautiful to the best of his shills. It required the most caread as have been suddenly driven back from the bring of the pace of the pace

We kept pace with Tenuga, too, and when the first horseman was only a few vards from the entrance, we were awaiting behind the last rock the signal for action.

The appointed signal was not long deferred. Through long, wakeful nights the peevish cry of Tenuga disappeared like a shadow from the rock, which was no great height here, but almost simultaneously such a piercing yell was raised just before us, that I actually started as it echoed along the walls of the rawing. In the next moment the Kioway, whom the young Op. anised bear with me." Every year is a year of added instruction. Is the youngster slow and dull over his books? Then be patient. If it is hard to get the truth in, it will be harder to get it out. "Why do you tell that child the same thing a dozen times?" said the father of John Wesley to his persevering mother. "Because," replied the shrewd woman, "all the other eleven times will go for nothing unless I succeed at the twelfth." We do not know whether it requires more patience to get on with mercurial, quick-tempered children, or with alow-witted ones. Both require forbearance and careful handling. Both can drill us into patience. How patient God is with our wilful disobedience, and ingratitude, and stubbornness! Should not we be long-suffering towards the little treepassers against parental law?

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Something was said about a year ago as to the policy of mewing the seat of government of the policy of mewing the policy of the pol

God is with our wifind disobedience, and ingraticated, and stubboraness! Should not we be long-suffering towards the little treepassers against parental law?

Children are more than teachers of patience and forbearance. They are household mirrors to reflect our own fault—sometimet, too, out own graces.

Believe it, oh parents! that when God sets a child in the mides of us, he puts a looking-glass there to see ourselves in. Our view are often nance and conduct of those who sin our sins over again, and "break opt" with our own moral infections. I obce saw a mother weeping over the coffin of an infant who had died from a disorder communicated by herself! It was to me a type and a parable. When, on the other hand, I have seen a godly-minded pair, looking with grateful joy on the child of their love as he came home with his price from school, or showed in all his life at home that he was good and homorable, then I saw the mirror of childhood giving back the beautiful reflection of parental play and grace.

The peach trees throughout Maryland, Belavaeve and New Jesses are almost heckand from the contained of the previously and grace.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

The Public Ledger of this city says:—
"The militia of Georgia routed Stenenges him and five hundred of his men per

A robin's nest was found recently in a tree at the Oneida Community which had interwoven in its structure twenty-nine lady's collars, all of which had been purioined by the birds from the grass plot where they had been placed after the wash.

PAYING DESTS.—An Irish bank is said have averted a catastrophe by paying all deands in red-hot sovereigns! By the time the set creditor had made some attempts.

Frequent troops. The knowledge of such forces being after hist, may have emissione methods and failure. The such as a process of the such as a pro

portion. Certain things are evidently not to be thought of, though next neighbors do have them, and we must resign ourselves to find some other way of living.

"My dear," said my wife, "I think there is a peculiar temptation in a life organized as ours is in America. There are here no settled classes, with similar ratice of income. Mixed together in the same society, going to the same parties, and blended in daily neighborly intercourse, are families of the most opposite extremes in point of fortune. In England there is a very well understood expression, that people should not dress or live above their sation; in America none will admit that they have any particular station, or that they can live above it. The principle of democratic equality unites in society people of the most diverse positions and means.

principle of the most diverse positions and means.

Here, for instance, is a family like Dr. Selden's, an old and highly respected one, with an income of only two or three thousand—yet they are people universally sought for in society, and mingle in all the intercourse of lifs with merchant millionaires whose incomes are from ten to thirty thousand. Their sons and daughters go to the same schools, the same parties, and are thus constantly meeting upon terms of social equality. Now it seems to me that our great danger does not lie in the great and evident aspenses of our risher friends. We do not expect to have pineries, graperies, equipages, horses, diamonds—we say openly and of course that we do not. Belli, our expenses are constantly increased by the proximity of these things, unless we understand ourselves better than most people do. We don't, of course, expect to get a lifteen hundred dollar enaburers, like Mrs. So and so, but we begin to look at busined dollar sliawly and nibble about the hook. We don't expect sets of diamonda, but a diamond dollar sliawly and nibble about the hook. We don't expect sets of diamonda, but a diamond the people as among publishings. We don't expect sets of diamond appears on inspect our hones with Annette and hand here and hand pour windows with damash, but at least to but at least you myself I

Richmond, pronounces it a base forgery of his son's name. This was previously strongly suspected from the fact that the name was wrongly spelt.

23 A Scotch paper tails the story of a dairy farmer, who, after the burial of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, exclaimed—"Down wi' anither shillin, or up she comes!"

chained—"Down wi' anither shillin, or up she comes!"

23 A Naw Courr.—Mr. Hind, of England, has discovered a new comet, whose orbit is remarkable for its near coincidence with the plane of the earth's path. This comet in the middle of August will be nine burdred times brighter than in the middle of last July, when it was by no means a faint telescopic object. It is not one that has been previously computed.

23 The people of Glasgow are about to erect a memorial to poor David Gray, the author of "The Loggie" and other poems.

24 Mr. Babbage, at one of his own soirces, directed Lady M——, who wanted to talk to Mr. Borrow, to look out for a tall, straggling person, with a very intelligent countenance. The lady found him by the description, had a piessant conversation; and left him with "What a delightful gypsying life you must have led!" It was Arabbishop Whately with whom she had been falking.

13 Ispurrar.—People may tell you about your being unfit for some peculiar occupations in life; but heed them not; whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and constort in old age. In learning the useful part of any profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; great abilities are generally injurious to the possessors.

abilities will summe; great souther day, knocked injurious to the possessors.

25 An Irishman the other day, knocked down his comrade without provocation, and on being asked by him, "Pat, what did you strike not for?" replied, "Sure, Mick, and if I struck you myself I wouldn't let any other man do it."

city experienced a strong blast of sulphur, which swept down the Wheeling creek valley and was almost stilling.

To be sure, she goes without numerous things which she used to have. From the standpoint of a fixed income she see that these are impossible, and no more wants them than the green cheese of the moon. She learns to make her own tasts and skill take the place of expensive purchases. She retrims her hats and bonnets, refits her dresses, and, in a thousand busy, expensive for housekeeping finds at once a hundred guestions set at rest. Before, it was not clear to her why she should not "go and do likewise" in relation to every purchase shade by her next neighber. Now, there is a clear logic of proportion. Certain things are evidently not to be thought of, though next neighbors do have them.

The patient's head, grasps the arms just almost stilling.

The Picture, by Durand Braser, the showed the elbows, and draws them gently and almost stilling.

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The Picture, by Durand Braser, the showe the substance of the theory. The Picture, by Burand Braser, the steady upwards above the set of the thest. Air is the conference of a steady upwards and the elbows, and draws them ge

lengthy duration of the patient in the water, severe wounds or evidence of previous debility, and total cessation of the heart's action (upon which non-professional persons cannot be certain) half-closed cyclids, dilated pupils, increasing coldness and pallor of the skin, when all signs, in short, betoken death, no harm will result from the application of all available remades to the inanimate body, and the inhabitants of a district will bepefit by seeing the humane processes actually going on. In a paper read at the meeting of the British Association in Manchester, September, 1861, Dr. Richardson stated that a perfect means of resuscitation ought to be successful up to, at least, a period of twenty minutes after apparent death. A case is mentioned, in Taylor's Medical Jurisprusdence, where resuscitation began to be feebly established after eight and a half hours spent in the treatment. The tendency to restoration is evinced by a slight lividity in the face, with twitchings of the facial muscles, and sometimes convulsive movements of the limbs and trunk.

In the opinion of not a few competent persons, Dr. Silvester's method ought to seperade entirely that of Dr. Marshall Hall, and we think that the same preference lurks in the Committee's Instructions, which recommend that, "should these efforts" (on Dr. Marshall Hall's system) "not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate

"should these efforts" (on Dr. Marshall Hall's system) "not prove successful in the course of from two to fee missules, proceed to imitate breathing by Dr. Silvester's method." In a letter to the Medical Times and Gazetie (1857.) Dr. Silvester sums up the advantages of his own method thus: "1. Inspiration is the primary act. 2. Expansion of the thorax wholly under the control of the operator. 8. May be adopted when the patient is in the warm bath." (The warm bath unluss under medical direction, is forbidden by the Committee.) "4. The patient is not liable to be injured by the manipulation. 5. Both sides of the chest may be equally inflated. 6. Pure atmospheric air is inspired. 7. No apparatus required, and the method casy of adoption. 8. This process is entirely in harmony with that of masters."

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Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself."

In the lapse of time words frequently drop out of the vocabulary employed in every-day life, or they undergo a change of meaning often very remote from that which they were originally designed to convey. "Indifferently" and "prevent" are cases in point, and the pronouth "which," is also a company as this word there. vent" are cases in point, and the pronosh "which" is also an example, as this word three hundred years ago was applicable both to persons and to things; and, therefore, the opening sentence of the Lord's prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven," is an antiquated, but strictly correct, mode of expression. The word "thought" is another instance, for this word, as used in our English translation of the Saviour; henevolent injunction, formerly meant intense used in our English translation of the Saviour's benevolent injunction, formerly meant intense and painful anxiety. Lord Bacen, speaking of an individual of his own times, says, "He was put in trouble and died with 'thought' before his business came to an end." Lord Somers describes Queen Katherine Parr as dying of 'thought,' meaning solicitude. Our Lord's words, therefore, even in the English revision, by no means inculcate negligence and indifference, but a wise avoidance, from devout motives, of all distressive and namid anxiety. distressing and painful anxiety.

The Fires.

The Fires.

Telegrams from remote points in New York state speak of the hazy atmosphere and lurid sunduring the past week, and attribute it to the great fires raging in the northern forests. In some places, miles from the scene of conflagration, the smoke is so thick to celipse the sun and render candles necessary at mid-day.

The people of Maine are suffering terribly from the fires raging in that state. A correspondent mays: "The state scems shrouded in a heavy pail of smoke. We are cut off from the light of the sun. We hear that in our towns and cities the people are really preparing to fice before this worse than rebel foe. Many houses have already been destroyed, many fruitful fields swept over by the fiames. In one instance, where a member of the family had just died, the fire came so swiftly that there was not time to remove the dead to a phace of fafety, and the wreched family were forced to leave it to be burned."

Marriage is love parsonified.

and control of the mean of many control of the mean research be preventing their said of the mean seems of many of the mean of many of the means "before the rains," or "flower you smell." It is quite evident Madamo down't admire the English climate.

The Barrier and the spring; hence it is offer called "I young Hyson." "Hyson." "Hyson shim is composed of the refuse of other kinds, the native term for which is "too skins." Refuse of still courser descriptions, containing many stens, is called "tes hones." "Boben" is the native term for which is "too skins." Refuse of the refuse of other kinds, the native term for which is "too skins." Refuse of the refuse of other kinds, the native term for which is "too skins." Refuse of still courser descriptions, containing many stens, is called "tes hones." "Boben" is the name of the bills in the region where it is collected. "Pokoe," or "Poco," means "white liairs," the down of tender leaves." "Powellant." "Twanksy" is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. "Congo," from a term signifying "labor," from the care required in its preparation.

The pening thirst is far more terrible than that of starvation, and for this reason, during abstinence from food, the erganism can still live upon its own substance; but during abstinence from liquid, the organism has no such source of supply within itself. Men have been known to endure absolute privation of food for sonse weeks, but three days of absolute privation of don't form mean animals. Mr. Astley, when he had a refractory horse, always used thirst as the effective power of coercion, giving a little water as the ready of the contents. That butter colored yellow by the chromate of lead, and cheese in the many than the way from Austria to play superor in the halls of the Montenums, is said to be early; you will thus g

SPACE CARE

My life has been so hervin and floture, He full of sears and lesses, is that Pate Made come unkind missaks, and I was born An age too early, or an age too late.

And when I read in these strongs wistful eyes.
The yearning lack of semething which I knot They never found in life, I think with sight.
A century too lake—ah, more's, the wor!

behaps I am the one for whom he sought,
Walking the earth's dry places o'er and o'er,
ailing for her, ains I who answered hot,
And, never finding, lacked for evermore!

chaps I might have lived a nobler life If but these marvellous syst had held

who knows? Or and and ton Lock not upon me or representally;
Lock not upon me or representally;
Same bitterly my sent florer ories,
"Oh, croel Love, that did not wait for me!"

— Washington Globe.

OSWALD CRAY.

BY MRS. RENEY WOOD,

e of "Verner's Pride," "The Shedow lydgett," "Squire Treviya's Helr," "The Myelery," etc., etc.

You have heard and wast of those false premises that keep faith to the eye and break it to the spirit, bringing a flood-side of angulah in their train. As such may be described the realization of the long-deferred hope—the interp—so antionally expected by flars Davesial. It came in due course, after a little more waiting; that is, the order to receive it was sent to her; but it did not bring pleasure with it. For the saids laid not realized so much as was anticipated. Do they ever realize as sweek? Dr. Davesai had expected there would be about three thousands pounds; five hundred ever and above the roun due. But the money full short by two hundred pounds even of this sum; and there was not enough to pay Mr. Alfred King.

Oh, it was a great burthen to be thrown upon this girl, in her early years, in her solitary long-liness! When the news came and the small sum of money stared her in the face in figures all black and white, ahe looked around her in despondency. She felt that she had no friend, aspe God. I think—I do carnasely think—that only those who have experienced the fallacy of other hope, and the utter uncleasures for help of earthly friends, can have learnt in all reliance to turn to Him.

With God for her guide—and she knew He

with God for her guide—and she knew He would be—Sara was not hopeless. She sat down and considered what was to be done. Two thousand three hundred pounds certainly were not two thousand five hundred, and she had little expectation that Mr. Alfred King would be satisfied with it. An ordinary creditor, whose debt was a legislants or a second of constraints.

expectation that Mr. Affred King would be satisfied with it. An ordinary creditor, whose debt was a legitimate one, would of course not remit two hundred pounds; but this debt was different, for she had every reason to believe it was no legitimate debt, but money paid to purchase silence. Then a voice whispered her, they would be all the less likely to remit it; they would hold out for it to the last farthing. Whose silence she could not tell. But for the mysterious hint of Mr. Alfred King that others were interested in this business, she might have thought it was his alone. The disagreeable impression left upon her mind by that interview had not in the least wors away; she greatly disaliked Mr. Alfred King; she very greatly disaliked the thought of visiting him again.

"Rark must help me," she said. "He is relling in wealth, and two hundred pounds will not be much to him. It will be my own money. His covenant with my dear paps, was to pay me three hundred pounds yearly for five years, and he has not begun the payment yee."

Quite true? Mr. Mark Crey had not yet handed over a shilling of the covenant money. His location is a supplied of the same of it at the time of Mark's quitting if Mark Crey had not yet handed over a shilling of the covenant money. His location is a supplied to the same of the same and hark and made expenses still. He was not begun the payment yee."

Quite true? Mr. Mark Crey had not yet handed lower a shilling of the covenant money, when he were the most of the year subsequent to Dr. Daymal's death, he said; and it would be most occurrented to be supplied whether far would not or whether he could make the him was not headed to pay it until the master deather for him of greatly and the head of would be most occurrented he with the far would not or whether he could make the him was my great, that he had so pady mocas; is start in the case of the same and where we may have an and have a mark welling against the far wealth as the would not or whether he could make the marker was my great, that

ment a did not seek that the compact were all the compact of the c

for him."

"But it is not expedient that you should go there," said Cuwald.

"I must go there," she answered, all too energetically in her desperation. "Were the interpretable of the state of the same that the same that to my death, and I knew that

ergetically in her desperation. "Were the in-terview to lead to—to my death, and I knew that it would, I should go."

The words, so unlike her calm good sense; the tone, so full of hopeless sorrow, told Oswald how full of grief must be the heart they came from. They had strolled, unconsciously perhaps, down the broad walk of the garden, and were

down the broad walk of the garden, and were now passing a banch.

"Will you sit down for a minute," he asked, "while I say a few words to you?"

"Yes: If I have time. My appointment is for two o'clock, and I wish to be there rather before than after it."

He took out his watch, and showed it to her. There was pleuty of time to spare.

"Have you to keep these appointments of

"Have you to keep these appointments often?"

"I never kept but the one you know of. I
hope—I am not sure—but I hope that the one
to-day will be all I shall have to keep. It is a
singular chante—that you should meet me on
both days!"

"I don't think anything in the world happens by chance," gravely observed Gawald. "Do
you recollect the interview I had with you at
your house, just after your father's death?" he
resumed, after a passe.
Sara turned her face to him in her surprise.

"Oh, yea."

"And do you remeaster," he continued, his
voice assuming its sincerest and tenderest tune,
what I said at that interview?—That nothing
would give me so much pleasure as to be your
friend, should you require one. Bars—forgive
me if I go back for a measure to our old familliar forms of speech—let me prove myself one
more!"

of mouth what I snow—that your heart is mine still; that we enanot be faithless one to the other."

She felt faint with the moment's pain. The dew drops of emotion were gathering on her face, and he would not loose her hands that also might wipe them away.

"If we never were true to each other, let us be so now," he went on. "It is too solemn a moment for equivocation, it is no time for us to pretent ignorance of our mutual love."

It was indeed no time for equivocation, or for doubt. Sars rose superior to it. A reticence that might have been observed at another time was forgotten now in her emotion and pain.

"I have not been faithless; perhaps I never shall be. But we can never be more to each other than we are now. The dishonor clings to me, and always will cling."

"Sars! don't I say that I will forget it?"

"No; I would sever bring the possibility of of think you do not understand," she broke off, lifting her white face to his. "It was not only dishonor."

What clie?"

"Crime."

A change passed over his countenance as he raised his head, bent to catch the word. Soon it brightened again. Never, perhaps, had his busetting ain been se quiescent; but pride, even such period as Ounsid Cray's, is a best strong passion than fore.

"It was not possed away."

"It has not passed away."

E may; but you

"He how to me is heavy. He may be be seen of the may peet for you. I have him he peed for you will form new friendships, new him, tendsfurges the old. Better that it should be an " tout."

But never a new love!" he memoral, "Never one who will be to me. what the other new beam, "

the old. Better that it should be on."

But naver a new love!" he measured.

Never saw who will be to me what the other
has been."

The rose from her seat. Doubld drew her
down on it sgain.

"As I hinted just now, flare, the time when
we may mix freely as friends has not yet econo;
it would not do for either of us. But I must
make a last appeal to yes—coffer me to be your
friend in this one strait. Is it not possible that
I can set for you?"

"It is not possible. There are certain ressons why neither you ner saybody else can do
this: and, putting these saids, there is the
weighty one that it was the charge bequesthed
to me by my dying father. These you for all,"
she whispered, as she meldenly rose and held
out her hand, her soft dark eyes speaking their
thanks to his.

He rose also, did not release her hand, but
placed it within his arm to lead her up the
solitary path. If those grave, middle aged counsel, deep in their briefs behind the grave windows opposite, had been glaneing out at the
interview, it probably reminded them of their
own sweet spring-time.

Sara withdrew her arm at the garden gate, but
he walked by her side through the courts to
liesex street. She halted there to say adieu.

"I suppose I must not ask to accompany
you?"

She shook her head. "I must be alone."

Basex street. She helied there to say adject.

"I suppose J must not ask to accompany you?"

She shook her head. "I must be alone."

"Fase you well, then," he said. "May all good angels goard you."

Mr. Alfred King was waiting for her. He was evidently not pleased at two hundred pounds of the sum being missing: but he turned it off upon the "other parties." They would not accept it, he said, unless paid in full: and he hinted at consequences to Captain Davesail. He would not sign the receipt: told Sara it was uscless to unseal it: but he did write a receipt for the present money paid. Altogether, it was a less satisfactory interview than even the former one had been; and Sara quitted him with a sinking heart. She had not the remotest idea where to get the money; and a despairing foreboding was upon her that Edward must yet pay the sacrifice of his crime.

"How long will they wait?" she asked herself as she went shivering up Resear street. "Suppose they send me word that they will not wait?—that Edward—oh, if I had but the means to—""Well? Is the thing happily over? You

to—"
"Well? Is the thing happily over? You said this might be the last interview."
It was Oswald Cray. He had waited for her.

Her mind was preoccupied with its fears, almost bewildered, and she scarcely knew what also

bewildered, and ane scarces, anewerd.

"No! it is not happily over. It is all unhappy, and I am frightened. The money I took them was—was—" she broke off with a start. Recollection had come to her.

"Was what?" he saked.

"I think I forgot myself," she murnured as a burning flush dyed her face; "My mind is full of trouble. Pray pardon me, Mr. Oswald Cray,"

Her beart beat wildly, and for one brief interval a hope, sweeter than any earthly dream, stole into it like a golden ray of sunshine. Only for an instant; she knew that it was but so much decit, for him as for her.

"Are there no means by which we may forget that cloud, and return to the past?" he resumed, his volee hoarse with emotion, and so low in 'tone that she could scarcely heat it. "Better to sacrifice a little prejudice than to pass a whole life in disastisfied pals. Let dishonor—pardon me for thus alluding to it—rest with the dead. Perhaps it has been wrong from the first to make it our sorrow."

She looked at him, not quite understanding. He saw the doubt.

"Be my wife, Sars. I can then take these troubles upon me as my legal right. On my searced word of honor, I will never can a reproach to the past so much as in thought. No! I will not let your hands go until you tell me by word of word of honor, I will never can a reproach to the past so much as in thought. No! I will not let your hands go until you tell me by word of word of honor, I will not let your hands go until you tell me by word of word of honor, I will not let your hands go until you tell me by word of word of honor, I will not be your hands go until you tell me by word of word of honor were gathering on her face, and he would not loose her hands that ahe might why then way.

"If we never were true to each other, let us be so now," he went on. "It is too solemn a moment for equivocation, this too solemn a moment for equivocation, this too solemn a moment for equivocation, this too solemn a moment for equivocation, or for doubt. Sars rose superior to it. A reticence that might have been observed at another time was forgotosen nov in he remotion and pain.

"If we never were true to each other, let us be so now," he went on. "It is too solemn a moment for equivocation, this too solemn a moment for equivocation, thi

THE DURKE OF WELLINGTON DESCRISO FOR A DINKER ENGAGEMENT.—One day I was going homeward in a cab to dress for a dinner engagement, when I thought I observed the duke riding down St. James's street towards the House of Lords. On reaching the house of the friend with whom I was to dine, I found that the Duke of Wellington was expected to dinner. He arrived punctually. In the course of the evening I took are passed in a supposing I had seen him a whort time before dinner riding down St. James's mistaken in supposing I had seen him a whort time before dinner riding down St. James's passed in the time to dress and be punctually. In the expressed my surpluse at the rapidity of his movements in getting back to Appley House in time to dress and be punctual to his engagement. He said, "No. I did not do that; I had ordered my carriage to meet me at the House of Lords, and I changed my draws whilst it was bringing me here." Addingston Function of Philosophy of the first is said to be a knowledge of that the fact is, he wears spece.

had decided the question by personal observa-tion."

"You would have made a great mistake, then," I returned; "but it could hardly be otherwise; for I believe dist out of the popula-tion of England—and I mean here, of the edu-cated classes—there is scarcely one is every hundred, except those who have students of natu-ral history, but imagines that the theory of the duplicity—or, I might say, multiplicity, if the term be allowable—of the worm's character is essentially correct."

At this moment my friend busied himself with inspecting an earwig-trap that hung close by the

At this moment my friend busied himself with inspecting an earwig-trap that hung close by the spot where we stood. Only one captive was there to pay the penalty of its misdemeanors; but, as it happened in this particular case, it did not suffer the doom for which it was intended. Picking the earwig out of the flower-pot, my friend began to examine it very closely, and, in a few moments, reopened the conversation by inquiring whether it was true that earwigs were ever found in people's ears.

whether it was true that earwigs were ever found in people's cars.

"It is one of those popular fables," I said, "that are utterly without foundation. Earwigs are only injurious as far as our flower-garden is concerned. They never enter the human ear, unless by some unlucky chance; and if they did, it is not likely that they would penetrate to the brain. The name 'earwig' possibly originated in the fact that their aurial forceps, when clued, bear some resemblance to the external portions of an ear; for, otherwise, the name has no meaning, now that the dangerous propensities of the inacet are found to be fabulous."

"For what purpose, then, are these forceps intended?" inquired my friend.

"That is doubtful," I replied; "possibly they may be used for folding the wing, since the wing-cases are small, as you will perceive, and

may be used for folding the wings, since the wing-cases are small, as you will perceive, and the wings are particularly large, and must therefore be closely folded, in order that they may be compressed within the limits of their sheaths."

"Do earwigs suckle their young?" inquired Frank. "A friend of mine told me, the other day, that they did so. Was he right?"

"No, he was not," I returned. "Earwigs do not suckle their young; it is only quadrupeds that have this peculiarity, besides man; but, nevertheless, earwigs are very devoted parents, and take great care of their offspring. They may be said to hatch their eggs, for they sit on them a great deal; and if the eggs be scattered about, the female earwig will not rost until she has gathered them all together again; and when the young ones emerge from the shell, the parent tends them as a hen does her chickens; so that, after all, earwigs are not such detectable creatures as some would make them out to be; rent tends them as a hen does her chickens; so that, after all, carwigs are not such detestable creatures as some would make them out to be; and deserve great credit for their parental affec-tion for their offspring, although they do devour our flowers and commit great depredations in our greenhouses and gardons."

We have a "solon," says an exchange, not yet advanced to the dignity of Jacket and trowsers, who, as the genial. "Country Parson" would say, seems to understand the art of "putting things," It became necessary the other day to inflict a dose of caster-all, and the little follow took the sickening stuff as bravely as any vetram could see a bayonet charge. A wry face or two, and his opinion of the medicament found expression as follows: "Mother, I don't think I quite like easter-oil; it's a little too rich!"

LORU LYNNS WIFE.

CHATTER STATE*

CHATTER STATE

**CHATTER STA

"Mad I That dreadful word found an eeho h
Aurdia's heart. All her old doubts and surmises
regarding he lowes—doubt and surmises
regarding he lowes—doubt and surmises
regarding he lowes—doubt and surmises
the memory at once, and brought convolved
her memory at once, and would fully account the
fully supplied.—In a simple footherm to a supplied or to the memory of the moment.—Expt up, that I my
solow with Aurelia, she drew from her pooket
the world.

"Foor gentlemans, sorrow once of us knows
him, not even the name of him. He tak the
Folly up given from any lord's agent in Ojeloven,
aspock of his wife comin here to uncet him. Does
your ladyship know him sit all, st all?" aid the
good-natured landlady, conversing to Aurelia to the
your ladyship know him sit all, st all?" aid the
good-natured landlady, conversing to Aurelia took can
be supported by the lowe boy grapped hair a
support of the supple of the

since he left it. He took up Miss Crawee's keys that lay on the dressing-table, and unlocked first one of her little trunks, then the other; then he opened her quaint old-fashioned desk, and tossing over the letters it contained, drew out a folded paper. As he unfolded it, his fingers trembled; he knew at a glance that this was what he sought. But he could not help wincing as he looked up, involuntarily, at the figure on the bed, so awfully still beneath the sheet that covered the face from mortal ken. "It seems as if I were robbing her, poor lass," he groaned out; "but it's my duty. If I don't do it, I'm a reque, for whom keel hauling would be too good."

And in ten minutes more he was riding towards Hollingsley Court at as rapid a pace as he

wards Hollingsley Court at as rapid a pace as he had ever ridden, even to attend a dying patient, where death or life might hang on half an hours' delay. He feared to be too late after all.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE WEDDING-DAY.

The day was cold, but it was fine, with a pale-blue frosty sky and a cheerful winter-sun; grateful to the birds that sung in the leafless woods, as if they thought St. Valentine had pairing-time nearer than the almanac allowed. The guests who came trooping towards Beechborough as in other matters. There was quite a strong muster of the invited ones, and the yellow and pink drawing-rooms overflowed with company. There were some personages present in honor of this occasion whom the Hall had never before been honored by receiving. The Earl of Warrenton, for instance—very short, fat, and red-faced, extremely awkward and abrupt of speech and gesture, and by no means realizing the beautideal of an earl, had come to the wolding of his sister's child; so had the Honorable and Rev. O'gril Darcy, who was to perform the ceremony; "assisted," as the newspapers were ready to annexes, by Mr. Croft, the rector, whose parish-

the paper of pine, the tapes, and narrow eases not ribbens for which they came and went; and a subdued, but constant murmur of voices and shutting of doors up stairs, buxsed through the house.

The bride was rather late in making her appearance, but that is a matter-of-course circumstance at every wedding, and people only smiled as the clock struck, and the array of carriages churned up the gravel before the Hall; and still the hum, as of a hive of bees, resounded from above; but Miss Darcy did not come. The bridegroum, however, was fair game for such mild wit as circulates on these occasions; and Lord Lynn was severely railied behind his back for his tardiness in arriving. Old anecdotes were quoted of absent-minded Benediets who had gone out fishing, or overslept themselves, or started on a journey, all oblivious of the great event of the day. There was much laughter, if the jokes were poor ones, and all went on pleasantly; and George Darcy's face was the only sad one there, except those of the Mainwaring party, who found it more difficult to be merry off-hand then they had thought would be the case. As for Mr. Darcy, he was going to lose his daughter; it was a real lose to him, and he went about striving to be in hilarious spirits, and drawing down upon himself the compassion of the more sharp-sighted of the guests.

Time crept on. Lord Lyrm did not come. People began to fidget, and to compare infallible watches with the French clocks on the chimney-pieces, and to look inquisitively out of such windows as commanded a view of the road through

ows as commanded a view of the road through

dows as commanded a view of the road through the park.

Mrs. Croft began to think it was very late indeed, and that her liege lord would have rather a dull time of it, kicking his heels in the mouldy little vestry, in company with the clerk and the pew-opener. But then came down the bridenaids, carrying their little heads proudly, and rustling as they passed through the crowd, under a fire of questions.

"Yes, dear Miss Darcy would be down in a moment. She was dressed at last. She looked lovely—lovely. They had never seen her look so beautiful, or so like a queen before—never."

A few minutes passed, but Lord Lynn did not come. It was after time. The carriages must be driven at a smart pace to accomplish the distance to Holton Church, so as to get the marriage-ceremony over within canonical hours.

tance to Holton Church, so as to get the marriage-ceremony over within canonical hours. And after the marriage, there was the breakfast; and there was no slight prospect that the newly-wedded pair might lose the train that was to whirl them from the nearest station southwards on their honeymoon tout's first stage.

"Time and tide wait for no man, and trains are much the same," jocularly observed Sir Joseph, the county member. "In our day, bridegrooms were a little more ardent, ch, Dr. (sillies?".

gipsies to mend, and similar paraphernalis, reposed undisturbed smid dust and cobwebs. The servants were not fond even of peeping into this repository of old-world lumber, some tradition, at fourth hand, or an eighteenth-century coachman who had hanged himself there for love, having reached their ears.

Aurelia was alone. She looked again at her own heautiful image in the pierglass, and first she smiled, then sighted, and then smiled again, all the pretty dimples about the handsome mouth couning into view again for the last time. There was the calm pride of triumph in her face, as the frented the glass, and looked at the reflection of the mystle orange blossoms and the bridal vell. She felt happy then. A few drops of bitteeness might mingle, perhaps, with the cup of joy at her flps, but she was happy—an awful happinens, standing as she stood on the brink of the shadowy Future. It is a backneyed simile, that of Damocles at the feast, with the sharp sword hanging over his neck by a hair, ready to fall. But an unconscious Damocles, bilind and don't the threatening danger, hopeful and confident under the very sparkle and flash of the hlade—is not that more terrible! Aurelia Daroy had no fears; she turned away from the silent flattery of the great pler-glass, and opening the door that led into the blue room, passed through it. She had locked the door of her bedchamber that communicated with the landing-place and chief staircase; she now locked the outer door of the blue room; as she did so, a strange repugnance to the act, so trilling in itself, in which she was engaged, came over her; and her fingers dailled with the key, lingering before they turned it. She was angry with the lustinet that rose within her, and her lip curled as she turned the key in the lock. She had out herself off from her last chance, had flung away the last hope of safety; but she was hilled to that, as to the rest.

She had locked herself in thus, that in the last few moments of her unmarried life, she

herself off from her last chance, had flung away the last hope of safety; but she was blind to that, as to the rest.

She had locked herself in thus, that in the last few moments of her unmarried life, she might burn some letters. Softly she epoched a little chony casket, a pretty, toy from Italy, studded with ivory and gold, and from a sceret drawer took out three old letters in a man's handwriting. Miss Crawse had related how she had seen Aurelia burn the letters which she had written to Edward Winslow. She was now about to burn his to her, which, by some strange inconsistency of her stubborn heart, she had kept to the last. She took up a match box, kindled a taper, and prepared to destroy the letters. First she burned one, and then a second, watching the scorched paper, with the loving passionate words upon it, shrivel and blaze and fall to askes. How she had kneed those letters once, when the ink was new, and the characters were glorified by fancy as though written in gold, and the contents of every page were worth reading a down times over, before they were tenderly consigned to their hiding place in the most beautiful boson in the world! Now, the letters were old rubbish, useless, perhaps dangerous; let them perish. As she thrust the third letter into the fiame, and saw the fire fasten on it, blotting out the words as it burned on, she thought she heard the creaking of a door. She had omitted to secure the back-door of her bofroom, that which led to the servants' part of the house. But though she listened, there was no ruste of feminica attire, as there would have been had some officious Abigail made her way in, unbidden. Now was the creaking sound removed; the only sounds Aurelia heard were the stamping of the horses' feet on the gravel without, where the carriagus stalied, and a low hum from the company that had everslowed the drawing-rooma, and sucropached on the cak-floored entrance-hall.

and encrypeched on the oak-floored entranse-hall.

The burned the hast letter. She was ready to go down, and as she gathered up her awaping shirts with one hand, with the other she let the last fragment of charred paper fall upon the hearth.

I have flathed with the Past!" the said al-most corresponding, and as she turned and passed the mirror, she glassed again at her own beauty, imaged in he bread worken. But at she did so, her beart suddenly othered beating the blood mental to frame in her voist, her finteres said-fessed into a fixed least of mortal face, of almost

Creational. All the wealth in the world cannot avail you now!"

(To are CONTINUER.)

Oyster Culture in France.

The following is M. Coste's ingenious method of restocking the exhausted cyster bank in the bay of fit. Bricue. The insmersion of thirty millions of cysters on tan previewly designated citos began in March and ended in April. To ensure their being regularly deposited at such distances as not to interfere with each other, a steamer towed a fact of boats lades with cysterio in bankts, which were emptied in the space marked by buoys. The gravid mothers found M. Coste's subaqueous arrangements lageniously complete. Shells of cysters and other shell-fish had been collected from various quarters, and thrown down on the banks to be operated upon: on these the newly transported cysters speedily flatened. The excluded embryos were thus supplied with points of attachment; and, to prevent their being scattered, long lines of hurdles were ranged across the banks, and retained in their places, floating above the spawning cysters, by being suspended from ropes fastened to ballisst-stones. Galvanised iron chains are now substituted for repea, which rotted quickly. Hardly six months elapsed when the promises of science were asconibility verified. Nothing but cysterlings everywhere; the breeding cysters, the shells on the banks, the very strand, were covered. "Never," estains M. Coste, "did Cancelle and Granville, is this highest prosperity, exhibit such a spectacle of productiveness. Every part of the hurdles is loaded with chesters of cysters in such profusion as to resemble the trebs in our orchards when, in spring, their branches are covered with a profusion of bloasoma. They should be termed actual petrifactions. Seeing is necessary to believing such a wonder. I have sent to your Majesty one of these apparatus for collecting seed, in order that, with your own eyes, you may judge of the riches of these hurdles. The yound dysters are worth 400 francs; their current price, when bought on the spoit, being twenty fran

created, we convert he whole of it into a vast feeled of production."

This, searcedly, is an appriment suggestive of the last of the improvement of cyster fishings. It preve by the search of convertable production of the improvement of cyster fishings. It preve by the last interval of convertable production of the improvement of cyster fishings. It preve by the last interval of cysterated below at the production of the improvement of cyster fishings. It preve by the last interval of cysteration of the improvement of cyster fishings. It preve by the cyster of the last of the sensitive are not follow, and justifies the best of places of interest in the neighborhood. Purple when the cyster of the last of th

this meal, and dainties they are, served with the utmost neatness.

After tea there is usually music and singing in the drawing-room. Persons who do not wish to engage in the various amusements which take place there may seek the quiec of the reading-room, or of their own or their friends' rooms.

The day ends early, as it began. At ten o'clock a portion of the gas-lights are extinguished or lowered, as a hint, to go to bed; and at eleven the gas is turned off at the meter, and the house plunged in darkness.

One day of this quiet, rural, social life is very like another; yet I think it rarely becomes wearisome, even to persons who have previously been accustomed to the excitement of active business habits. The patient's time is so occupied during the day that he has but little on his hands, and the effect of the "natural stimuli," and the sights and sounds of nature around him, is to induce a tranquil frame of mind, which in its turn doubtless contributes towards his cure.

On Sunday there are no baths prescribed, but

in its turn doubtless contributes towards his nal, shouts of laughter filled the air and school through the street. The destination of the happy one may be taken on getting out of bed by those two desire it. There are churches and chapels within easy distances, and a service is held in brougham, and gave signs of mirth. Some who desire it. There are churches and chapels within easy distances, and a service is held in the house at eight o'clock in the evening, when prayers and a sermon are read. Sometimes on Sunday, or during the week, a few friends will assemble in a room for devotion, and occasionally a minister of the Gospel will meet them, and expound some portion of Seripture. Patients at establishments of this kind, who are constantly looking for the results of second causes under their immediate observation, may sometimes need to be reminded of a certain king, of whom it is recorded that in his illness "he sought not unto the Lord, but unto the physician," and who died in consequence. The skill of the physician can avail nothing unless the Divine efficacy accompany the means employed.

Such, then, is the routine of a modern watercure establishment; an institution emi generis, and altogether of recent eventions.

The great Shakspearean demonstration in London has had a most melanchely ending. After the most strenuous efforts to raise a fund for event as the line of a mount to only about \$11,000, of which about \$6,000 have been already spent in expensed with the returning a forther other companions, the louded a plotted and gave her her choice between returning a form the curring and are the reduced by Miss Johnson's preference for other companions, the louded a plotted and gave her her choice between returning a former to the war the city with the remaining \$6,000 they propose new to even a mean to the most means and the name of Martha Rowell had fall palled to the peet, the respect of the most preference for other companions, the louded a plotted and gave her her choice between returning a preference for other companions, the louded a plotted and gave her her choice between returning a foliable his as expended when a expe

First Lieut. Co. H. S9th Reg't Wis. Vols.

curious "republic," which was organized in Jones county, Mississippi, a year or so ago. It appears that numbers of robel descripts having congrugated in the overage of that doesny, the acceptance of the county of

Post-Office Cuniosities.—A formal, but most essential rule makes betters once posted the property of the Postmaster-General until they are delivered as addressed, and they must not be given up to the writers on any pretence whatever. One or two requests of this kind related to us, we are not likely soon to forget. On one occasion, a commercial traveller called at an office, and expressed a fear that he had enclosed two letters in wrong envelopes, the addresses of which he furnished. It appeared, from the account which he reluctantly gave, after the refusal to grant his request, that his position and prospects depended upon his getting his letters, and correcting the mistakes, inasmuch as they revealed plans which he had adopted to serve two mercantile houses in the same line of business, whose interests clashed at every point.

* Another case occurred in which a fast young gentlemah confessed to carrying on a confidential correspondence with two young ladies at the same time, and that he had, or feared he had, crossed two letters which he had written at the same sitting.

* Writing of this, we are reminded of a case in which a country post-master had a letter put into his hand through the office-window, together with the following measure and the server of the same is to go along as fast as it can, 'cause there's a feller wants to have her here; and she's courted by another feller that's not here, and she wants to know whether he is going to have her or not."—Chambers's Journal.

Cost or Stram Boilens in Dixis.—A firm in Selma, Alabama, recently made to order, for a citizen of that place, a small steam boiler, etc., without special contract as to price. The gross weight of all the mental furnished was less than 1,500 lbs. The amount of their bill was \$21,000. Payment of the bill was refused, on the ground that it was essebilizant. The matter was referred to arbitrators, who, after full investigation, decided that the amount which could be justly claimed by the belief makers was \$12,122, or \$12,000 less than the bill.

Creatment.—A private letter from a lady in Charleston describes the present condition of the possis of that city:

"It is trying indeed to me to find out with any hashly of eight. I shall be thankful if I five through this unnecteral and here'd business, and an akis to save my little once from observational and rice, with not a piece of fresh bed more than once in three weeks, and no tea, office, or sugar. Twenty-five dollars of Confederate money is really worth about one dollar of former times. There are, however, innumerable passons in the South far worse off than us. The following are the prices of living: Beef, \$5 per pound; bacon, \$5 and \$6 per pound; our-meal, \$15 and \$20 per bushel; floor \$275 and \$300 per barrel; molasses, \$40 per gallon, etc."

GES. Storr's Moresa.—In the opening paragraph of his autobiography, which is now in press, Gen. Scott pays the following beautiful tribute to his mother. He says:

"According to the family Bible, I was born June 13, 1786, on the farm which I inherited, some fourteen miles from Petersburg, Va. My parents, William Scott and Ann Mason, both natives of the same neighborhood, inter-married In 1780.

"In my sixth year I lost my father, a gallant lieutenant, captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a successful farmer. Happily, my dear mother was spared to me eleven years longer, and if, in my now protracted carees, I have schieved anything worthy of being written, anything that my countrymen are likely to honor in the next century, it is from the lessons of that admirable parent that I derived the inspiration."

Park Goodwin at a

SLOWNESS OF WAR.—Park Goodwin at a war meeting held in New York recently said:

"Europe says we are elow. I remember that the great Wellington took six years to drive Napoleon out of Spain, a country as large as Virginia, and then he retired because of reverse elsewhere. Four nations of Europe took two years to occupy the Crimea, a country about as large as New Jersey. England took twenty-eight menths to repress the Sepoy rebellion, about as great an undertaking as to put down a rebellion among the negroes of a South Carolina, country. France has in more than a year succeeded in getting only about one hundred and eighty miles into Mexico, where she holds a very inspeure position. We think that England had better look at home before criticising the movements of our armies."

CHINESE METHOD OF MENDING IRON.—The Chinese are dexterous menders of broken iron vessels. Their method is described by Dr. Lock-hart. The surface of the broken vessel is first vessels. Their method is described by Dr. Lockhart. The surface of the broken vessel is first scraped clean. A portion of cast iron is then melted in a crucible no bigger than a thimble, in a furnace as large as the lower half of a tumbler. The iron when melted is dropped on a piece of felt covered with charcoal ashes. It is pressed inside the vessel against the hole to be filled up, and as it exudes on the other side it is struck and pressed with a small roll of felt covered with ashes. The new and old iron adhere, and the superfluous metal being removed, the vessel is as good as new.

Important Fact.—A gentleman who has repeatedly suffered from the bites of venemous reptiles, while wandering through the ruins of Palenque in Chiapas, says he was in the habit of enlarging the wound with a lancet, introducing some batter of animons, applying a ligature above the wound, and taking tex drops of ammonia in water every fifteen minutes. The live of himself and servant were repeatedly saved in this way, while four native attendants, not using these precautions, perished.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE

The supply of Boof Cuttle during the past west amounted to about 2000 hred. The priors realized from 816 to 15,50 % 100 hr. 1500 hread were disposed at from 6 to 7,50 % h. Cown brought from 80 to 85 % for 150 hr.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th of July, by the Rev. John Thompson, Mr. Jacon Barnes, of this city, to Miss Many A. Balancay, of Northbown, Pa.

Mr. Jacob Breize, of this city, to Miss Mary A. Salsy are, of Norristown, Pa.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Hisson, Mr. Charles D. Brityon, to Miss Mary A. Thomas, both of this city.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Wilson, Mr. William Jones, to Miss Amanda Breison, both of this city.

On the 21st of June, by the Rev. Samuel Laird, 18th. History Georges, to Miss Amanda Breison, both of this city.

On the 22th of July, by the Rev. John B. Dales, Micharl, Historys, to Miss Gronestana A. Dariels, both de aff muses, of this city.

On the 1st instant by the Rev. F. Calibopper, Richard T. Baoway, 16 Alice F. only daughter of the late Lieut, Heary Himterma, both of this city.

On the 5th of April, by the Rev. Geo. A. Darborow, Mr. William Cowles, to Miss Sarah A. Harbor, both of Camden, N. J.

DEATHS.

10" Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 8th instant, Many, widow of the late Chas S. Carstairs, and daughter of Morton Mc Michael On the 9th Instant, William Buayry, in his 37th On the 6th instant, ELIZABETH SOLAST, aged 53 On the 6th instant, ELIZABETH SOLAST, ages separa.
On the 6th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAGER, in her 67th year On the 6th instant, Mr. Joseph Durstonn, in his 68th year.
On the 7th instant, George T., son of Henry and the late Mary A. Lex, in his 53d year.
On the 7th instant, Louisa P. Basten, in her 67th year On the 7th instant, Mrs. Resecca Axx, wife of James Long, aged 71 years.
On the 6th instant, Miss Margaret Martin, in her 39th year.
On the 6th instant, Thomas S. Mallale, in his 56th year. On the 6th instant, ANN C. WILKING, in her 75th

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AND AND STRANGERS.

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For Poiers and Bridgeton at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro' at 8, 9 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 4 20 P. M.
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Ecuve Cape May st6 and 1:145 A. M. and 5:10 P. M. Leave Miliville at 7:40 A. M. and 1:30 and 6:50 P. M. Leave Miliville at 7:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Leave Ridgeton at 6:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Leave Ridgeton at 6:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Leave Ridgeton at 7:10 and 9:35 A. M. and 9:33, 3 and 7:50 P. M. Leave Woodbery at 7, 7:40 and 6:51 A. M. and 2:50, 3:20, 5:45 and 8:13 P. M.

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me present of express likels. We ask not the present of a guidang the calm yet observant presents of a guidang open the patient work of instruction, the gentle open the patient work of instruction, the gentle open the patient work of instruction, the gentle open had for years regulated the household, and yrought her servante into an efficiency which some not by wishing and comes not by chance. Servante were them—are not servante new, to speak generally !—what a marter and a mistress made them. Or if there be now, as we cannot doubt there is, an increase, in all ranks of soviety, of vain pretension; if each order will treat upon the heels of one above it, aping the manners and the dress and the language which it sees we imagines in that class which is just near enough to be envied; still, we ourselves are much to binme for this; we are doing the same; it is our ambition to step into the place above us, just as much as it can be our servanta' ambition to usurp ours; and is a rhort-sighted as well as uncharitable severity which throws upon the rank next bubind us all the reproach of that onward pressure which is the combined result of the pushing and thrusting of a whole restless throng. Of this we are well assured, that a good master and mistress will seldon be afflicted through life with bad servants. The ruled are generally what the ruler makes them.

In many families an amount of work is thrown upon one servant, which is quite out of all proportion to time and strength. A young girl is, hired into a large family, or which the chief burden is at once thrown upon her alone. Nursing and eleaning, cooking and waiting, perpetual calls and countless grands, all are accumulated upon the one person who, so far as age and strength, knowledge and experience, are concerned, is the least able to hear them. The condition of many a slave on an American plantation, is far, far preferable, outwardly at least, to

supon the one person who, so far as age and strength, in order on the concerted, is the least able to bear them. The condition of many a siave on an American plantation is far, far preferable, outwardly at least, to here. But just because it is not nominally slavery, just because there is a form of higher and a presence of resumeration, Christian consciences are clear in the matter, and the transaction passes for a religious as well as a legal one. My friends, these things ought not so to be. It is true, this young girl has hired hereit to your service. But you well know that in that hiring the was scarcely a free agent. She belonged to a family which could not support her. If you cared to know all, you might find that has had a drunken father, or a heartless step nother, who had grudged her for years matter poor modicum of education, and who have now turned her out of the family next to pick up a pittance for herself where she can by service. She has not the knowledge, she has not had be training, for anything better than a place like yours. She must take what she can find, and she has lighted upon you. Kew I venture to any that that servant-girl has a right to you do seed feel and know that she is equal to. Whatever you could allow a dengther of your own to bear or to do at her age and in her condition, that, and that only, must you lay upon her. And if you any that, because you pay a servant, you have a right to be cased altogether of every inconvenient duty, I reply that there is a fallicy in such reasoning, for which the God of reason and of connectence must call you to a reckoning. Let your children work as well as she. Or else deny yourself something—something of amusement-and keep two servaits where you now keep one of the covers and chouse your dish. When making a call, see that your boots are the same of the handle of your was to be altered from the surprise of the drawing-mount of the handle of your boots are plain words; too plain, it may be: but it is in such plainness that Christian morality must Tuese are plain words; too plain, it may be: but it is in such plainness that Christian morality must express itself, or it will miss altogether the mark of its high and responsible calling.

must express itself, or it will miss altogether the mark of its high and responsible calling.

Again—It has somehow come to be supposed that a servant must be porfect in order to keep a place. Children are fall of fasits, and up to any age. Children's faults are smiled at, played with, thought endearing, spoken of sometimes as signs of spirit, indications of character, &c. To the end you spare your son's frailties, even when they have run on into vices. But it is otherwise with your servants. They must be perfect; perfect in self-control, perfect in steadings, perfect in temper, perfect in respectations. If they forget themselves but in one instance, they are not servants for you. In the brief transit from a combriless house to a comfortless place, they must have unlearnest all faults and acquired all virtues. The first pencionate answer of an overwrought, over-driven slave; the first forgetfulness of entire respect on the part of one who has been at last goaded into potulance by repeated fault-finding and unvaried harshness; is a reason for threat-ening dismissed, and (if it occurs one grain) for executing it. Now, I dare to any that this is a rule the application of which to ourselves none could bear. A Christian family ought to be, to a young sevent, a place of discipline as well as a place of trial. Faults ought to be carefully observed, firmly represed, and kindly struggled with. A naturally quick temper ought not to be irritated by scooling. A naturally vain disposition ought not to be paragued by praise. A natural forgetfulness englishment grains and a satural some of the carefully observed, firmly represed, and has an annual sullement drawn, out by confidence and when whom God's providence has placed for a time under her charge and overcipe. These two the offices of a Christian confidence is necessary and we are and we have dealers a sense of the same and to have been all or a sense. These whom God's providence has placed for a time under her charge and overcipe. The same and an annual sullement drawn o



DOCUMENT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

CHARLES Frys CHARLES.—"Once more, let me whisper in thisse one (he meant serviwords of love—and the I believe—that you shall settle your aspect the yourself, with complinder to your own Charley."

WIT AND BUMOR.

A Wasered Tradesman,—A man some ele fest three inches de height and of herculean build, went into a hosier's shop in Worcester, the other day, and asked if they had got any "whirlers," that is, stockings without feet. "No," said the ahop-keeper, "but we have got some famous big and strong stockings, as will just esit wach a person as you." Let's hare a joek at them," and the man. The counter was immediately covered with a quantity. The working Hercules selected the largest pair, and said, "What's the price of them?" "Four shillings and ninepence," was the rejoinder. "Can you cut the feet off them?" was the next query. "Oh, certainly," said the shopkeeper. "Then cut them off," was the laconic direction. No sooner said than done. The long shop shears were applied, and instantly the stockings were footless. "And what's the price of 'em now?" asked the customer, with all the composure imaginable. "Price of 'em now?" echoed the "worsted" merchant, surprised beyond measure at the absurdity of the question; "way, four shillings and ninepence, to be sue." "Four shillings and ninepence." exclaimed the purchaser; "I sever gave but one shilling and sixpence for a pair of "wisirier' in my life," and he laid down the amount upon the counter. "Well," replied the tradesman, chopfallan and fairly outwisted, and throwing the mutilations at him, "take them and be off with you! You've 'whiried' sie this dishe, but I'll take good care that neither you nor any of your roguish gang shall do it again as long as I live."

A Sherring Head.—The manager of the Ber-

Always earry your hat into any room, and whirl it round and round on the handle of your stick or umbrella; this gives an air of unconcerned good breeding while carrying on a conversation, and finds an occupation for your hands.—Punch.

Consumptive people die for want of strength, want of fleek, want of nutriment; not for want of lung setiente, as is almost universally supposed. They die, in almost every instance, long the fore the lungs are consumed, so far as to be interpable of excasioning life. Numerous cases are given where men have lived for years with an amount of available lungs not equal to one fourth of the whole. They were there, perhaps, but not available, nor efficient. The majority of pursons who die of consumption, perish before a University of the lungs have consumed away, in consequence of loues bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, night sweats, want of sleep, clogging up of the lungs with matter and mucus by the daily use of tough drops, balsams, tousics, or other destructive agents. These symptoms need but be controlled to protect life indefinitely; that is to say, if the symptoms were prescribed for according to general principles, and properly nursed, letting the consumptive portion of the disease above, it would semestimes cure itself, or at least allow the patient to live in reasonable comfort for a number of years.

The reader may almost imagine that he has a clue to the cure of consumption; if he could but give the patient phosphorus and lime, or phosphate of lime—that is, burat bones—eight or ten grains, with the first mouthful of each meal, so as to lat it be mixed with the food and curried with it into the blood; from twenty to thirty crains being daily needed in health. The wolentific world were charmed less than a hundred years ago by the discovery of oxygen. It was supposed that as oxygen was secontinuent of the air which imparted vitality to the blood, and thus sirthe at the root of all disease. Accordingly, the oxygen was prepared and administered. The recipient revived, was transported, was fleet as the antelope, could run with the wind. He smiled, he fairly velled for joy, and—died, laughing, or from over excitement. The machine worked too fast; it could not be stopped, and pure oxygen has never been taken for

Thus it will, perhaps, always be with artificial remedies; they cannot equal those which are prepared in Nature's manufactory. The phosphate of lime in order to answer the prepared in Nature's manufactory. The phosphate of lime, in order to answer the purposes of nature, must be eliminated from the healthful digestion of substantial food in the stomach, and the only natural and efficient means of obtaining the requisite amount is, to regulate the great glands of the system in such a manner as to cause the perfect digestion of a sufficient amount of suitable food, [32] and this is within the power of the scientific practitioner, in the great majority of cause of Consumption, when attempted in its early stages; but for confirmed Consumption—that is, when the lungs have begun

Place twenty or thirty years ago old Phice, up in Chester county, was telling his friend Jones concerning a fight. Phice had very little education, but Jones was a man of right smart reading. So Phice went on telling that they "fit and fit." "And," said Jones, with a knowing look, "did they keep on fitting;" Old Phice drew himself up, looking sour as butternilk into Jones's face, he said: "You're mighty precise about languige—font.

while it round and cound on the handle of your sick or umbardle; this gives an air of unconcerned good breeding while carrying on a compensation, and finds an occupation for your hands.—Funch.

John Webley, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was abuted by a drunken fellow who was lying in the ditch.

John Webley, the founder of Methodism when one day riding through the country, was abuted by a drunken fellow who was lying in the ditch.

Hallo, Father Wesley! I'm glad to see you. How do you do?

"I clock I know you," said Mr. Wesley, retining up his horse. "Who are you?"

"I reckon! I am," and Mr. Wesley, retining spars to his horse; "at least sees thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do with."

"I reckon! I am," and Mr. Wesley, priving spars to his horse; "at least sees thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do with."

"I reckon! I am," and Mr. Wesley, priving spars to his horse; "at least sees thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do with."

"I reckon! I am," and Mr. Wesley, new three caused by the founder of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the control of the withs of an egg is added, and the reduce of the spot had a seen the spot of the withs of the protest of the spot had an easier that the south of the spot had a seen the spot of the spot had a seen the spot of the spot had a seen the spot of the spot had a spot of the spot had a

Instrusion of Strawserst Plants on Trans.—There are but few, if any, cultivated plants so peralcious to fruit trees and berry bushes as the strawberry when planted around and near to them. They not only feed largely upon the mineral, vegetable, and electrical ingredients of the earth, but also partake of the Rie-producing qualities which surround them in the atmosphere. While the strawberry looks thrifty and vivacious, the other fruits it has encompassed appear wan and sickly, notwithstanding the soil shey stand upon may be rich and fortile. You must not expect large rich fruits to grow within mest not expect large rich fruits to grow within its surroundings, for the natural reason that the strawberry plant holds a stronger affinity in attracting the gases and electrical currents from the vivifying atmosphere, and the more crude and unmellowed absorbents from the earth.—S. W. Sepett, in the Albany (N. Y.) Country Gentlements.

Hoke Made Poudertte.—Mr. John Marston, Bucks county, Pa., who has been familiar with the marmfacture of poudertee on a large scale for many years, prepares it for his own use in the following manner: His vault is built of stone, 8 by 4 fact square and four feet deep, the bottom laid in stone and the whole comented over. The privy is 4 by 3 fact; leaving 4 fact of the vault outside of the house. This portion is covered by two slanting decars placed so as to shell rain. Within these doors is placed a heap of fine cost ables and a shovel. The coal sales can be thrown over the droppings every few days with but very little trouble. Mr. M. fads the coal ashes to act as an excellent absorbent, and is prefers them for this purpose to any kind of earth.

THE BRAINA FOWLS.—A farmer in Massachasetts who has had experience in keeping poultry of different breeds, and upon a somewhat extensive scale, has decided in favor of the Brahmas. He says "they surpass in laying qualities, and for the market, any breed of fewis he has ever kept." This opinion also corresponds with that of many parties in this city and elsewhere who have given them a fair trial.—Mains Farnaer.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—A writer in the Rural New Yorker, says that he has found by acci-dent, that dough raised with milk rising is a sure and safe remedy for gapes in chickens, fed while formenting, but while still sweet. He has tried it for six years, but says that where he seasons the feed of his chickens with salt, as for cooking, they never have the gapes.

USEPUL BECEIPTS.

Garen Conx Pupping.-Take 1 dez. ears of majority of cases of Consumption, when attempted in its early stages; but for confirmed Consumption—that is, when the lungs have begun to decay away, it is criminal to hold out any promises of cure, or even of essential relief, in any given instance.—Holl's Journal of Health.

Some twenty or thirty years ago old

My 4, 18, 51, 37, 18, is a stree in Vermont My 10, 4, 22, 20, 16, is a stree in Africa. My whole is an old saying. M. W. G.

THE POR THE SATURDAY STREETS POS

Double Robus.

WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING PORT.

A town in Bussia.
A range of mountains in Asia.
A prison.
A prison.
A river in India.
A river in Spain.
A city in China.
A town in Mexico.
A town in France.
A river in Germany.
A body of water.
A county in Tennsylvania.
A town in Pennsylvania.
A town in Pennsylvania.
A town in Germany.
A river in Africa.
My finals form the name of a battle of the present war, and my initials the name of the Union officer commanding.

8. B. WEST.

Charado.

WHITTHE POR THE SATURDAY EVERING POST.

In America.

My second is usually dreaded, the nearer we approach it.

My whole is a price established by law.

Cinciunati, 0,

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T We same seen l seeme West

came idly | day's hour I kng | kng |

Mathematical Problem.

vascel must be placed so that it a circums, hole two inches in diameter be made through the centre of the bottom the water first leaving the vessel will reach the ground at the same instant the vessel gets empty.

REUDEN BARTO.

Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

An answer is requested.

A pendulum red, 36 inches long, is suspended 4 inches below its upper end, with a weight of 50 pounds connected to that end. What weight must be fixed to the lower end so that in vibrating it may have with the most case the greate momentum possible?

MORGAN STEVENS.

Round Grove, Scott Co., In

Conundrems.

What town in Massachusetts signifies "proceed with represent?" Ans.—Taunton.
When is the neuralgia in the face like the ancient money changers? Ans.—When it is seated in the temple.
When is a policeman like a Samaritan? Ans.—When he comes out of Some area.
When he comes out of Some area.
Ans.—When he comes out of Some area.
Ans.—Ask him to lend you some money.

Answers to Last.

ENIGMA—Capture of the rebel steamer Mag-nolla by the Brooklyn, in the Gulf of Mexics, February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. ENIGMA—The massecre at Fort Pillow. CHARADE—Richmond. RIDDLE— Descon and Peterson.

Answer to PROBLEM by A. MARTIN, published July 2d—19. Walter Siverly.

Answer to Gill Bates's PROBLEM same date —007.81 cubic in. Walter Sverly. 796,995883 cubic in. Morgan Stevens.

As Awret Pux.—Waifer was engaged in a discussion as to the probabilities of a future existence for mankind. "The doubts and anxieties on the subject are agonizing," said he. "Would that I were of henkind, and then I should have all my doubts resolved in this life." "Why a hen?" asked Paraphine. "Because they," said Walfer with a solemn sir, "they have these necks foreried in this?"

The Nr. Proofs was asked whether it was per-sible to over a billed fallow; when their mighty poster creatly august "Currently; I describ first high my implesting the site."